

Sentinel & Farmer.



ALLEN & GILES, EDITORS.
CADI, OHIO.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13.

Agents for the Sentinel & Farmer

The following named gentlemen are authorized agents to receive advertisements, subscriptions or Job Work. All contracts made with will be strictly fulfilled by us:
Philadelphia—V. B. Palmer, E. W. Carr, C. Pierce.
Boston—V. B. Palmer.
New York—V. B. Palmer.
Wheeling—D. Maclean, Esq.
Freeport—Joseph Allen.
Morefield—A. J. Schreiber.
Westchester—Wm. Fleming.
Franklin—Dr. E. Conway.
Rumley—Jacob Gushall.
Short Creek—Asa Holmes.
Stark—James Houghland.
Athens—Dr. Thomas Findley.
Green—David McConkey.
German—John Brown.
Washington—John D. Boyd.
North—A. F. Crookley.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic voters of each township in Harrison County, are earnestly requested to meet in their respective townships on SATURDAY THE 23rd DAY OF AUGUST next, and appoint THREE Delegates to meet in County Convention, in Cadiz, on Tuesday, the 26th day of August next, for the purpose of nominating the following County Officers, to be voted for at the ensuing fall election:—One Representative; one Judge of the Probate Court; one Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; one Prosecuting Attorney; one County Treasurer; one Sheriff; one Commissioner; one Coroner; one Director of the County Infirmary; and one County Surveyor.

They will also, at the same township meetings, appoint TWO Delegates, to meet in Convention with Belmont County, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, from this District, at such time and place as may hereafter be designated.

Your Central Committee earnestly request every Democrat of each township to attend their township meetings, and appoint such Delegates as will attend the different Conventions.

By order of the Harrison County Democratic Central Committee.

Cadiz, July 16, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Harrison county are requested to meet in Convention with the Democrats of Jefferson and Tuscarawas counties, in Cadiz, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of August next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judicial Judge of the District, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas counties.

By ORDER.

Will those of our brethren who receive a copy of our paper with this notice marked please favor us with an exchange.

What has become of the "Daguerrian Journal," and the "Western Agriculturalist"? We have not received either for some time.

Chronicle.—There have been several cases of Cholera, at Shelby, on the line of the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Railroad, near Mansfield.

Revelation Extraordinary.

The Plain Dealer makes the following revelation which verifies our charge of continued whig hostility to the New Constitution. A majority of the delegates favored the resolution—was the vote against endorsing the Whig Central Committee's conduct on the New Constitution, in the same secret convocation equally large? Such duplicity we are prepared for throughout the canvass, but will the people sustain the party thus opposed to their "Reformed Charter," and yet afraid to show their hands while asking votes? The Plain Dealer Says:—Statesman.

THEY DARE NOT DO IT!—A resolution was secretly discussed, in Committee, at the late Ballot Convention, condemning in strong terms, the New Constitution, as a whole. A majority of the delegates were favorable to its passage, but thought it prudent to withhold their assent, till after the October Election, for fear the People would not trust them with power to put the new instrument into operation. They voted against its adoption, openly. Why did they not come out on this occasion, and denounce it boldly? Why this dodging and wincing on so important a question of State policy on the eve of a State election, which is to put this policy in force? Where is the smothered Resolution? Did wise take it up in the balloons? The whigs had better have sent up the balance of their "hasty plate of soup" principles as a kind of forerunner to their own assent next October.

The "White Banner" is the title of a quarterly miscellany, edited and published by George Lippard, of Philadelphia. Mr. Lippard is one of the best writers in this country, and we doubt not that in his hands the "Banner" will be worth reading.

There will be a partial eclipse of the Sun, next Monday, the 28th inst., commencing about sixteen minutes after seven, on the north-west part of the sun, and soon after eight the sun will be more than one third obscured to observers here. Boys get your smoked glasses ready.

The Connecticut Senate has passed a liquor law, which is very stringent. It provides fines and imprisonment for selling any quantity, except for medicinal, medicinal or religious purposes.

Famine.—There is a sore famine in the Isle of Skye. Subscriptions are in progress in Glasgow and other places in Scotland, for the relief of the sufferers.

A BOY SHOT.—Mr. Jonathan Baker, of Elk township, Noble county, killed on the 26th inst., a rattlesnake which measured in length, four feet three inches. He had nine rattles and measured nearly eight inches in circumference. So says the Democratic Courier of the 16th inst.

Party Names—The Contrast.

All will admit that each political party should select its own name. When party names were first drawn, one took the name of Federalist, which meant "Friends of the Union," and the other, although as ardently attached to the Union as the Federalists, were content with that of Republicans.

The principles and measures advocated by the Federal party, and their course during the war were of sordidous a character, that they abandoned the name Federalist and began to call themselves National Republicans. This name, however, did not render them more acceptable to the people. Their former principles and conduct was remembered, and they remained allies to the confidence and respect of the people.

In the meantime a large portion of the Republican party became Federalists in principle, and for a while party lines ceased to be drawn, although vast numbers of the people remained true to the Republican faith in all purity. Such was the condition of the two great political parties at the time John Q. Adams was elected President of the United States.

And thus it continued until the election of General Jackson. Then it was that parties again formed themselves against each other. His administration had not continued long before the federalists arrayed themselves against the old Hero, and in favor of that stupendous system of fraud and iniquity, the United States Bank. On the other hand the Republican party, as firmly supported Gen. Jackson, and against the Bank. The contest which the Bank, possessing as she did, "the sinews of war," waged against the people, was the most violent that had ever occurred in our country.

It was about this time that the Republican party began to call themselves Democrats. Objection was made however at first, on the ground that our government, strictly speaking, was not Democratic. But the Republican party, by strict adherence to their principles, succeeded in bringing the officers of Government nearer to the people; and the General Government, though not altered in form, had become more popular. The distrust of the people, which prevailed to a great extent at the close of the revolutionary war, had measurably ceased, and the principles and name of Democracy had become universally popular.

The Republican party having therefore adopted the name of "Democrats," it became necessary that the party arraying itself against this new movement to introduce pure principles and practices into the General Government, should have a distinctive appellation. The name "Federalist" which had long since been condemned by the people, would not do. For a time they were at a loss. At length one of the bank bought organs in New York, came to the rescue and suggested the name "Whig."

This also was a popular name, long borne by the friends of liberty in England, as also in America during the revolutionary war. The leaders of the old Federal party, with a view of deceiving the people, and hiding their past infamous conduct and measures, readily adopted the name, and throughout the Union, began to call themselves "Whigs."

The Democrats admitted that they had a right to choose a name for their party, and conceded to them the term Whig, though not without regret. When this term was first used in the Senate, it was boldly asserted by the Democrats, "that although it was an old and honored name, they would eventually disgrace it." The history of our country proves, beyond contradiction, that this prophetic declaration has been fulfilled. But while we concede to our opponents the right to select their own party name, we protest against their robbing us of ours, or forcing upon us a new one. A contemporary justly says, the Democratic Republican party of this country have never disgraced their name. As the Federalists sought to obtain confidence by calling themselves Federal Republicans, so the Whigs are attempting to gild their tarnished name by calling themselves Democratic Whigs! Democratic Whigs indeed! As well might they try to prove that the devil is an angel of light as to prove their claim to the title of "Democratic Whigs."

In some places, within a year or two, they have went so far as to drop the name Whig altogether, and call themselves "Democrats," and while doing so, many of these same organs, are endeavoring to fix upon the Democrats the term "Loophole." This is unfair, gentlemen. We give you the privilege of changing your name as often you disgrace it; but we do protest against your interfering with ours. Do not claim the privilege of naming both parties—to put a new name on us whenever you find it necessary to take one for yourselves. Take any other name but that of "Democrat"—that is ours, and except that, you may disgrace every name you can find in the dictionary, or any where else. But the name of Democrat, and the principle it indicates, will never surrender!

To show you fellow citizens, the inconsistency of this self-same Federal Whig party.—During the Mexican war, its leaders opposed by every means in their power, the furnishing of supplies necessary to preserve the army from starvation. More than this, they denounced in the most unmeasured terms, all who were engaged in the war.—Well, in due course of time, a candidate for President had to be elected, and the Whig party nominated, supported and elected Gen. Taylor, a man who had been engaged in the war, and was thus first brought before the American people. In 1851 a convention of the whig party met at Columbus to nominate a state ticket to be voted for at the October election. They nominated Samuel P. Vinson, a man who opposed the war, and refused to grant supplies to the army, and declared Gen. Scott, a man who fought in the war, to be their choice for President.—Do you want any better evidence of the falsity of Whig professions and practices? We think not. But more anon.

The Whigs and the Abolitionists.

On the occasion of the reception of President Fillmore, at Richmond, Va., Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, made a speech, in which he said:

"Fellow-citizens, I speak strong language, but I speak it in all sincerity and truth, and I have acted upon it officially—that no man who is an abolitionist or a disunionist can be a patriot. [Applause.] Within the broad sphere of the office which I hold, and which numbers among its dependents probably some 800 public officers, I am happy to inform you, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, I have not let an abolitionist or disunionist in office. * * I have refused to retain any man in public service who was infected even with those principles. [Applause.]

His reason for this is, that they "cannot conscientiously take an oath to support" the Constitution. Coming as this does from a member of the Cabinet, and having been uttered in presence of the President, it must be looked upon as the sentiments of the administration.

In alluding to the above the Cincinnati Enquirer asks, what does Mr. Stewart mean by an abolitionist? We suppose that they are answered by a reference to the Whigs whom he has turned out of office. They are men who do not go in for sustaining the compromise and least of all the fugitive slave law. They go in for the repeal of that, and many of them believe that that clause of the constitution relating to fugitives from service is opposed by the Divine law, and should not be enforced. Their are other like points in their creed, not necessary now to mention. Fillmore and his Cabinet are opposed to all this class, and punish them whenever they can find one to turn out of office.

Majority for the New Constitution so far as heard, is 14,599. So says the Ohio Statesman of Tuesday, July 1. The "fifty thousand majority" which the New Constitution was to have passed by, is "growing small and beautifully less!"—Steubenville Herald.

To show how very candid this man of the Herald is, we will state that the majority thus reported supposed only to be based upon incomplete and partially unofficial, merely reported returns. We expressly said, as follows over the table from which the Herald took the above statement;

Below we commence our table of the vote on the New Constitution and License. It is necessarily imperfect and incomplete; but we shall correct and add to it daily, as the returns come in more fully and officially, until the table is thoroughly correct.

Now will the Herald not feel that it has made an unfair statement, perpetuated the suppression, for a very petty and at best but temporary object?

We get from the Herald the following, which evinces the feeling very clearly out of which such a pitiful misrepresentation as the above could come. We would like to hear, by the way, what the Journal has to say in defence of the Herald's charge of "Demagoguery."

STUBBORN FACTS.—During the recent canvass upon the adoption of the New Constitution we had quite a sprinkling of demagoguery. The Ohio State Journal and a very considerable number of the Whig papers in the State evaded the issue by remaining neutral, or by making to the measure a sort of half-way opposition. In the meantime the loquacious press, backed by the Ohio Statesman, made a desperate onslaught upon the old, and sang anthems in praise of the New Constitution. Its good qualities were trumpeted abroad, while its objectionable, absurd and infamous provisions, except in a few sections of the State, were not spoken of, commented upon, or exposed. Yet notwithstanding this indifference on the part of a portion of the whig press, and a great number of the whig lawyers, and the united exertions of the loquacious press, politicians, lawyers, &c., but 100,000 of the voters of this State could be induced to give the measure their support. 90,000 citizens voted against it!—while some 150,000 refused to vote at all! Such is the manner in which the new Constitution has been carried, and if its friends are disposed to chuckle over the result, they are welcome to all the credit that may result from such an ill-gotten victory!

Now we feel generously inclined to put in our case, for the Journal. To say that our neighbor rendered a neutral or half-way opposition to the New Constitution, is to utter a grave charge of hypocrisy, and an imputation of feebleness, which we feel bound to repel. The Journal opposed the New Constitution steadily—it admitted its columns full of articles from foreign pens of every degree of rampancy in opposition—its editor was an active member of the Whig Central Committee, whose direct opposition was so great that even such tried whigs as Collings, Peck, Van Horn, &c., came out and openly assailed their arguments, in order to prevent whigs from being misled by such delusive and dangerous doctrines—and to crown all, the Journal Editor voted as hard against the New Constitution, as did the Herald Editor. Now, if Mr. Bascom can make any complete defence against the Herald's charge of demagoguery and half-heartedness, let him do it, and we shall accord the plumes to him. No, Mr. Herald, you can't come this game over any who know your habits—your party leaders hereabouts, did do their best—and one of them is honest enough to boast of it—against the New Constitution. You have no right to undertake to acquit them of their guilt, for you too, are a culprit, and are interested in the issue of the trial. There shall be no such mutual swearing of your party out of the responsibility of your action in opposition to reform.

Will the Herald please to say that the majority for the New Constitution is 16,238—that this is from the official returns as published by the proper officers?—Statesman.

Great Fire in Cincinnati.

One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in Cincinnati took place on the morning of the 14th inst. It originated in what was known as the Apollo buildings or Wood's Museum. The Museum with about twenty other buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in nor about the buildings for several days.

Gen. Scott.

The Whig balloon Convention designated this gentleman as their choice for the Presidency in 1852, and several of the Whig presses exultingly raise his name to their mast head, as a candidate for that honorable post, subject to the decision of the Whig National convention. To a mere tyro in politics, this expression might be regarded as somewhat singular; but to those familiar with the course pursued by Whiggery it will be viewed as in strict conformity with whig profession and whig practice. It is true that the whig party denounced, by every species of epithet, the Mexican war, and threw every conceivable obstacle into the way of a speedy prosecution of the war to its close, but after the termination of that war, nominated one prominently engaged in it for the Presidency—it is true, too, that the whig party in the North denounced slavery, as one of the greatest abominations with which the country is afflicted, and the man who held slaves as altogether unworthy of their support for any station within the gift of the people; and yet they supported a man for the Presidency who held something like three hundred slaves.

From indications now manifesting themselves, it seems that the whigs are not yet done with that "damnable Mexican war," as they were pleased to term it—that is, they have not ceased taking from its prominent participants, candidates for the Presidency. This Gen. Scott pandered to the Native American faction about the time it sprung up.

James Brooks, Esq., who was a whig member of Congress when the Fugitive Slave Bill was passed, thus speaks of Gen. Scott in his paper, the New York Express: "He brought to bear all the brilliancy of his fame, all the winning seductions of his social eloquence, all the authority of his mighty name upon members of Congress, to vote for that special bill. No one man contributed more to its passage than Gen. Winfield Scott." This is corroborated by the Washington Republic.

Such is the man for whom the anti fugitive Slaveite whigs of Ohio, are throwing up their hats for so lustily. From such abominable consistency, good Lord deliver us.

DROWNED.—Lewis Brown, of Canton, Stark county was drowned near that place the other day. He had drove into the creek to water his horse, and going to far, his animal got into a deep hole, throwing him out of the buggy. He became entangled in the reins and was drowned before help could get to him.

The Indiana Sentinel, in reply to a whig who had taken an economical fit, gives the following striking exploit in the way of retrenchment—about the only one the Whigs ever attempted in the federal government: At the extra session of 1841, the whigs organized a committee on retrenchment. This committee visited the custom houses in Philadelphia and New York, eat fine dinners and drank good wine at the expense of Uncle Sam, and after a long sitting, they made a report, reducing the pay of the orphan boys who acted as pages about the capitol, reducing their number, and limiting the amount of stationary, saying nothing about their own pay or mileage; and finally regarding Jenny Maher, the public gardener, instead of feeding the grass he cut from the public grounds to his cow, to advertise and sell it at public auction. This, Jenny, as an honest man, faithfully carried out, and the result was that the advertisement cost the government four dollars, and the hay sold for three dollars and forty cents. So much for whig economy and whig retrenchment.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The improbability of human judgement and of circumstantial evidence, has been recently illustrated by a case in Massachusetts. A young man named John Perry, was tried for burglary and robbery at Dartmouth, convicted, and sentenced to the State's Prison for life. Since then at different times, two rogues have been arrested, who confessed burglary for which Perry was sentenced. The first was not believed, but the second at a later period, told the same story, and also demonstrated its truthfulness, wholly clearing Perry of all guilt in the matter. The result is, the Governor and Council have granted Perry a full pardon after having been incarcerated in prison for four months. Cannot the man claim an indemnity of the State for false imprisonment?

The Tobacco Crop.

The following is an extract of a letter from an extensive Tobacco Planter in Maryland, to his agents in this city.—Baltimore American.

UPPER MARLBORO, July 1, 1851. GENTLEMEN—I write to request that you will not sell my Tobacco for less than \$7. Under no circumstances can there now be anything like as much tobacco made as there was last year. The drought is unprecedented. What Tobacco has been planted is fast dying out; the beds, many of which are entirely gone, are rapidly falling beyond any recovery. In some few neighborhoods, below Marlboro, there was a slight shower last week, but in many sections of the country, including Queen Anne and Marlboro, the two largest Tobacco growing districts, as you are aware, there has been no rain for five weeks, and there is now less appearance of it than there has been for some days past. About one-sixth only, I presume, as well as I can judge from extensive inquiry, of the crop has yet been planted, and so great a scarcity of plants has never been known.

Some of the Whig papers have commenced abusing the Democratic ticket before it is nominated. Well, go ahead gentlemen! No body's "skered" yet.

Robert Burns has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, for stealing chickens! Shade of Scott's Bard—only think of it!

There are now in the United States nearly 1,500 steam vessels of various descriptions; in great Britain and Ireland about 1,200.

The New York and Erie Railroad carried during the last week from Dunkirk eastward 1900 horses, 9000 hogs and 3000 sheep.

The lumber business at Detroit, this year, it is estimated, will reach 104,960,000. WANTED.—Money at this office. No dull

The Secretary of the Treasury.

The notable Tom CORWIN, says the Pittsburgh Post, who was so distinguished in Ohio for his buffoonery, during the campaigns of 1840 and '48,—who was elevated in 1849 to the post of Secretary of the Treasury,—and who is about as well qualified for this station as a pig is for a dancing master,—spends much of his time in Ohio, lately; and is no less amusing than he was ten or twelve years ago. The following is one of his latest "yarns," designed to convince the people of his efficiency as a public officer. The statement is from the Dayton (O.) Gazette, the editor of which is one of Corwin's warmest admirers:—

To a friend of ours who saw him the other day in Lebanon, he gave a most amusing, and we doubt not truthful account of the condition of things in the Treasury Department, when he entered upon the duties of Secretary. The clerks, he estimates, were sick, on an average, about half the time—but it struck him as somewhat remarkable that, much as they were sick, none of them died. The fact was apparent at a glance that they did very little work for the public, and the interference was irresistible, that something must be done for them. Accordingly, the Secretary turned physician, and began to prescribe for the invalids.

He issued an order that all clerks who were absent from their desks a certain number of days, say two, on account of sickness, should submit to a proportionate deduction from their respective salaries; and all that were absent longer, say one week, would be required either to die or resign.

The prescription worked like a charm, and in a short time there was not a sick clerk in the whole Department. A healthier set of men than they are now, Mr. Corwin declares, cannot be found anywhere.

As Mr. Corwin has proved himself to be so good a hand at "shirking," we should be disposed to believe that he would readily direct anything of the kind on the part of the clerks placed under him, even without his being called on to blazon the act to the world. But then, how little sounds this story (even supposing it to be true,) under the circumstance! A great government of fiscal funds that a portion of those in the employ of the government are required, by sickness or other causes, to be occasionally absent from their places for a day; they get from \$1000 to \$1400 a year, or on an average of \$1200 a year; every day lost would be a loss to the government of about \$9.25 for each clerk. This would of course be a material loss to the Government, if the practice could have prevailed to any considerable extent; but this is scarcely presumable; for, if the matter was true as stated, there was a much greater number of clerks than necessary to do the public business, which Mr. Corwin still retains in the public pay.

But there is another view to be taken of this matter. It is fair to presume that a clerk in the public employ would need a day for recreation, once in a while, as well as his master—the public; and he ought to be presumed to be as much entitled to it as those who do less and get more pay. If he should lose two days in every month, the sum would be comparatively small one; and if some brother clerk, (as is almost always the case,) should take a portion of his own time in which to do his brother's duty, the public would have no right and no cause to complain. But how is it with the more pampered officials, whose days of absence from duty are never noted? They,—such as Mr. Corwin, who manifests true Whig philanthropy in this "characteristic" relation,—get their \$6000 a year; and every day of their absence is, upon the principle laid down by Mr. Corwin, a loss to the Government of about seventeen dollars; and yet such a man as he, who can be "sick" for months together, and all the time absent from his post, can tell with great gusto how he has pouched down upon some of the poor clerks, telling them that all who might be absent a whole week might as well die, or resign, even though his absence were the result of sickness! Most noble Tom Corwin! Most dignified and honorable recipient of a high and important trust!

ESQUIMO'S HEAD.—On the 4th inst., we saw the largest human head ever beheld. It was that of a boy, aged two and a half years, the son of Mr. Eli Hurd, residing near Cumberland. Its dimensions, according to our measurement, were as follows:—Round the head 27 1/2 inches; from top of one ear across to the top of the other ear, 18 1/2 inches; from the level of the eyebrow to the occiput, 20 inches. To get a proper conception of this head, let these measures be tried upon the largest craniums that can be found. The boy is able to walk by being supported a little by the hands. His general health since his birth has been very good, and he is rather more intelligent than children of that age are usually found. He is fond of music, soon learns tunes, but is greatly put out of humor at hearing a tune he does not like.—Guernsey Times.

WOMEN AS FIELD LABORERS.—Mr. Greely, in one of his letters from Savoy, shows the condition of women in that country: I think I saw quite as many women as men at work in the fields throughout Savoy. A girl of fourteen driving a yoke of oxen attached to a cart, walking barefoot beside the team and playing the good stick, while a boy of her own age lay at length in the cart, is one of my liveliest recollections of Savoyard ways. Not brown, unbombed women, hoeing corn with an implement between an adze and a pick axe, and not a bad implement, either, for so rugged and unplowed soil, women driving hogs, cows, &c., to or from market, we encountered at every town. So much hard, rough work and exposure is fatal to every trace of beauty, and I do not remember to have seen a woman in Savoy even moderately good-looking, while many were absolutely revolting. That this is not Nature's fault is proved by the general aspect of the children, who, though swarthy, have often good forms and features.

T. H. Ford, lampooned the editor of the Mansfield Herald, a few days ago. It was a whig family quarrel.

We would direct the attention of our readers to advertisements of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, to be found in to-day's Sentinel.

The Hartford Times says the whole force of the Lowell Factory Girls turned out in the Bloomer costume on the Fourth.

The Banks in the Field Again.

Peter Odlin and Bellamy Storor, two of the Whig candidates for the Supreme Bench, are deeply interested in Banks. Odlin is President of the Dayton Bank and Storor is one of the largest stockholders in the Harrison Branch. Some of the other three candidates for the same post are doubtless in the same predicament. It is well known that the provision compelling them to pay an equal portion of taxes before they pay any court, now would not these Bank Presidents and Bank Stockholders make pretty Judges to determine such a question. It might as well be submitted to the Board of Control at once.

The people of Ohio will thus see that the battle of Bank taxation has to be fought over again in the election of Supreme Judges.—Steubenville Union.

Conviction for Murder—Extraordinary Case.

A murder trial of great interest in Europe has just closed in Belgium. It is the case of the Count and Countess Bocarme, for the murder of the brother of the Countess. The Count was convicted and the Countess acquitted. The trial excited a sensation throughout Europe equal to that of Prof. Webster in this country, and the circumstances attending the crime were equally astonishing and inexplicable. It appears that the Count Bocarme, who had run through a large fortune by his riotous living, cast a longing eye upon that of his brother-in-law, to which his wife was heir-at-law. The brother visited the house of the Count, and from the testimony of the Countess and other witnesses the Count seized the murdered man, and forced a portion of virulent poison down his throat, killing him almost instantly. The Countess declared that she was present at the struggle, knew of the Count's intentions, but was compelled to suffer them to be executed for fear of personal consequences. In Belgium the accused are permitted to testify on trial, and the Count asserted that the poison was given by the Countess by mistake in wine, that he partook with the deceased and was saved by instantly taking remedies to counteract the poison. The Countess, however, testified positively to the murder by the Count. The evidence at first sight, accumulated in a singular manner, until at last sufficient was obtained to ensure a conviction. The testimony shows a crime almost unparalleled in atrocity. The result of the trial is thus stated:—

The jury were absent an hour and a half deliberating. When the verdict was delivered, a slight momentary flash passed over the Count's face, but he evinced no other sign of emotion. On hearing not guilty to his wife, an expression of internal satisfaction animated his features. He looked affectionately towards his wife, who gave no visible signs of emotion. She left the dock with a firm step, without speaking to her husband. The Procureur de Roi having asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, he replied "No, except that I am perfectly innocent." He then entered calmly into conversation with his counsel. At 11 o'clock the court pronounced sentence of death, upon Hippolyte Visart de Bocarme, and decreed that the execution should take place in one of the public squares of Mons. The prisoner left the court under guard, with a firm step.

A letter from Mons says: The Count de Bocarme has appealed to the Court of Cassation against his sentence. The Countess on returning to the prison, had a violent nervous attack. Her children were brought to her, and their presence tended to restore her. She left the prison about two o'clock in the morning, and went to the house of M. Harminigues, one of her counsel. A report is current that she is about to set off for Germany.

On returning to his cell, the Count threw himself on his knees, and remained some time in prayer. His first words on receiving the visit of his counsel were, "At last my wife is acquitted, and she will be able to take care of her children." His guard says that he continues perfectly calm, and does not think of suicide.

Madame de Bocarme appears perfectly indifferent to the fate of her husband; it is, however, reported that she intends to go to Brussels to demand his pardon. The King, in the course of the day De Bocarme demanded to be allowed to see her, and the Procureur de Roi instantly gave permission, but she refused. It is thought that she will retire to a convent.

General dissatisfaction is felt at the acquittal of Madame de Bocarme. No sympathy is expressed for her, on account of the want of feeling she displayed throughout the trial. It is thought by many legal gentlemen that the technical objections taken, will be held to be good by the Court of Cassation, and that consequently there will have to be a new trial. De Bocarme has expressed the wish that his chateau should be razed to the ground, and that the site on which it stands should be ploughed up. His family has consented to this.

Committed.

Boston, July 16. Thompson, charged with the robbery of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, has been committed at Dedham, in default of \$25,000.

WASHINGTON, July 16. In the absence of Mr. Webster, Wm. S. Derrick, Chief Clerk, is appointed acting Secretary of State.

The President recognizes Saml. J. Gower as Consul of Austria, for San Francisco. The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Saml. Stethmis, land agent, for forgery.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—NOSE LOST AND RECOVERED.—A servant girl of unusually pleasing personal appearance, living in the family of Dr. Clark, Dentist, on Sunday evening 26th ult., accidentally thrust her head through a glass door, completely cutting off the larger portion of her nose. After the lapse of some minutes the peace was found adhering to the broken glass. It was immediately placed in its proper position by Dr. C. and so held until adhesive plaster could be obtained, when it was secured as well as circumstances would permit. At the expiration of about two weeks, the plaster was removed and the operation found triumphantly successful, and now (June 18) there can be observed no more deformity than would be caused by a slight scratch. After the operation, Dr. C. consulted an eminent surgeon who remarked that all had been done that was necessary, but that he had no confidence that the parts would ever unite. The above is made public that all may know the effect of promptness in similar cases. Dr. C. has the gratification of knowing that a human face has been saved from disfigurement for life.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Announcements.

The following are our terms for announcing candidates for office at the ensuing fall election: Subscribers NOTHING; non-subscribers, \$2, invariably in advance.

Sheriff.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce MATTHIAS H. BARTLETT, of Cadiz, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and oblige the Democracy of FREEMONT TOWNSHIP.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce the name of J. S. TAGGART, of Freeport, as a suitable candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the County Convention. And oblige the Democracy of FREEMONT TOWNSHIP.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce the name of JAMES SCOTT, of German township, as a suitable candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, and oblige the Democracy of GERMAN TOWNSHIP.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce JONATHAN J. P. JOHNSON of Short Creek Township, as a suitable candidate for the nomination of Sheriff and oblige many Democrats of HARRISON COUNTY.

Probate Judge.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Will you please announce the name of WM. MILLIGAN, of Cadiz, as a suitable candidate for Probate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige many voters of DEMOCRACY OF HARRISON COUNTY.

Treasurer.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce the name of DAVID HILBERT, of Cadiz, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the County Convention, and oblige many voters of SHORT CREEK AND ATHENS TOWNSHIPS.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce the name of WALTER JAMISON, of Cadiz township, as a suitable candidate for nomination for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held on the 26th day of August next. Mr. Jamison is an unwavering Democrat—he is honest, faithful and competent. His nomination and election would meet with the entire approbation of the Democracy of HARRISON COUNTY.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please announce the name of A. F. CROOKLEY, of North township, as a suitable candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, subject to the decision of the County Convention, and oblige many voters of SHORT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Profane Swearing.

Profane swearing is a great sin because it is a sin against God, and because it spreads to others. It doth eat like a canker. Companions and children learn it. The profane person has a class of disciples in constant training around him. All experience shows how easily children pick up the most horrid words. Their anxious parents are surprised to find a child uttering words which they themselves have never used. They have heard it from some black-robed wretch in the street when playing, or going on an errand. It has often been polluted by some profane person. His oaths were repeated in all corners—even to the tone of voice and accompanying motion; and when his foul heart invented a new one, it was almost as by lightning spread abroad and stereotyped in many hearts who could turn off copies of it with pleasure. Sins of the tongue are easily taught. How true it is, as all experience shows in reference to profaneness, what James says, "The tongue is a little member and boasteth great things. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindeth." And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity; so is the tongue among our members, that it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature; and it is set on fire of hell. For every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea is tamed, and has been tamed of mankind. But the tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison.—Lan. Express.

Beware of it boys, as you value your life. If you would avoid swearing, avoid drinking. A boy that drinks most usually swears. Remember that.

"Marm, may I go fishing?" "Yes, sonny, but don't go near the water. And recollect if you're drowned, I shall skin you as sure as you are alive!"